

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some topics related to the background of the study, the statement of the study, the purpose of the study, the significant of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

1.1 Research Background

Language is important to communicate. Felicia (2001), states that language is always used by a group of people to communicate every day, both oral and written language. Based on this statement, we can conclude that all human beings depend on the use of languages to express their desires, whether oral or written. The existence of communication between human beings can make a language influenced by human thought, human perspective and cultural influences brought by humans.

Bahasa Indonesia is a mother tongue of Indonesian people. *Bahasa Indonesia* is one of the compulsory learning subject in schools and colleges, *Bahasa Indonesia* also taught in western countries. Bahasa Indonesia dynamically changes, it is because of the influence of human thought and cultural contact with other countries, and as a result, *Bahasa Indonesia* absorbs many meanings and aspects of language form from other countries. The effect of this phenomenon is *Bahasa Indonesia* has a variety of languages used in daily communication life

During its development, *Bahasa Indonesia* is currently affected by some several languages around the world, both in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. Similarly, regional languages also become a factor in influencing Bahasa Indonesia, like Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Batak, as well as foreign languages carried by foreigners to Indonesia, like English, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, etc. Thus, the absorption of another language can enrich *Bahasa Indonesia* and ready to confront the technology in the era of globalization.

The study of human language is called linguistics (Fromkin, 2001: 1). Linguistic studies related to communication and the nature of language. In linguistics studies has various kinds of branches, one example is Sociolinguistics. According to Kunjana (2001: 12), sociolinguistics examines language by calculating the relationship between language and society, especially the community of language speakers. There are several types of language use in the community, such as language style, accent used by each region, talk about taboos and how to express in a subtler way, the language in a particular area, and learn about borrowing a word.

A borrowing always represents more than the actual “need” of language. Because language is using to give something which unfamiliar. According to Hougen (2003), words are required to give a name to an unfamiliar thing or cultural phenomenon, and that word seems to fill lexical gaps in recipient’s language. Based on his statement we can conclude that borrowing word can enrich the language of a region or country, and the language used becomes more diverse.

Nowadays, the borrowing word is dominated by the English language because the English language becomes an international language which has a high effect on languages in the world, with the existence of language contact, between Bahasa Indonesian and English has resulted in the use of English vocabulary borrowing words in various lives of Indonesian people, both oral and written.

As we know that orally English is widely used in various types of broadcast media, such as radio, television, advertisements, and announcements. Not only orally, but we can also find English in written media, such as newspapers, magazines, journals, articles, and novels. Related to the language used in the media, readers will find some foreign words or terms which are not authentically included in *Bahasa Indonesia*. This process is known as a borrowing word.

There are a number of studies conducted in several researchers. Alawi (2007) in her research “English Borrowings Indonesian Entertainment Terminology”. The research showed that the researcher focused on Indonesian Entertainment terminology which borrowed from English into Indonesia language and the change of meaning that happened in it. Her research methodology of the research was descriptive qualitative. Some reference books and magazines were her instruments. The technique of this research was analytic descriptive by comparing the English borrowing into Indonesia Entertainment terminology with the general terminology of Indonesia language. The result of her research showed that a lot of terminologies which experience the change of meaning such Extension, Narrowing, and in the same

of meaning, the researcher also showed that Entertainment terminology is often happened in Indonesia or quite high.

Rahayuningdyah (2008) studies the case of the borrowing entitled “A Study Borrowing Word in Indonesia Language in Annida Magazines”. The research focused on form and process of writing of English borrowings in Annida magazine. Her research methodology of the research was descriptive qualitative. The technique of her research was analyzing data by following the steps, presenting data source, signing the data which indicates the borrowing word, determining, classifying, describing the meaning and the ways of English borrowing words, and then drawing some conclusions. The result of her research showed that the researcher classified the forms of borrowing words into loanword and loan-shift, also the researcher showed classified two kinds of process writing of borrowing words in Annida magazines, namely phonological integration, and morphological integration.

Different from two studies above, the researcher wants to analyze what types of borrowing words in English borrowing words used in *Jawa Pos* newspaper published on October 18th, 2019 with 15 pages and 9 topics, includes politics, economics, criminals, social phenomenon, education, automotive, showbiz and sports. However, the researcher choose 2 topics about education and sports with 3 articles. Thus, the writer is wanting to complete the available related research by conducting in this research.

Furthermore, by analyzing the frequency of using the English borrowing word in newspapers, especially in the “*Jawa Pos*”, there will be many borrowing words

and foreign terms found by the researcher in the “*Jawa Pos*” newspaper. The reason for using mass media in newspapers because the language used in the newspaper is short, clear, and easy to understand. It means the mass media as a means of communication has a big responsibility in language formation.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on background of study above, the problem of this study is as follow: What are types of borrowing word used in “*Jawa Pos*” Newspaper published on October 18th, 2019?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the problem above, the objective of this study is: To know the types of borrowing word used in “*Jawa Pos*” Newspaper published on October 18th, 2019.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research focused on analyzing the types of borrowing word used in *Jawa Pos* newspaper published on October 18th, 2019. The data were taken from newspaper and only focus with two topics, education, and sport.

1.5 Research Significance

This research is expected to give both theoretically and practically significant contributions. Theoretically, the researcher attempts to provide the real information and new knowledge about the analysis of borrowing word, especially types of borrowing word in newspaper.

Practically, it is expected that this study gives some benefits to students, to lecturers, and future researchers. For students, the researcher is expected to be helpful for students of English Language Department to improve and develop their knowledge about borrowing word. For lecturer, this research is expected to turn into additional information on English terms and references for English borrowing word. Then for the future researchers, this research can be used to stimulate other researchers to conduct further research related to this research in a more detailed discussion or from different point of view.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

1.6.1 Borrowing Word

According to Haugen (2003), “words are needed to give a name to an unfamiliar thing or cultural phenomenon, and that word which seems to fill lexical gaps in recipient language.” In this research, borrowing words are defined can enrich the language, enrich the region or country, and the language used becomes more diverse, whether written or spoken the language.